

volume, which includes 592 species—no less than 289 being new, with 30 new genera. With the species enumerated in Vol. I. the total number of Heteroptera recorded in the 'Biologia' is 1715, rather more than half of which have been treated as new.

Mr. Champion's work is not only faunistic, it is much more. The descriptions are excellent, and there is scarcely one among the nineteen families dealt with, not excepting the Aradidæ and Anthocoridae, in which the author has not succeeded in finding new, hitherto overlooked characters for distinguishing the species. The sexual characters are carefully noted, and in nearly every genus in more than one of the species. The enumeration of the latter is in most cases preceded by a synoptical table, much facilitating their determination.

Mr. Champion is to be congratulated on having so successfully completed this work, the most important contribution to Hemipterological literature published during the last few years.

E. BERGROTH.

*Gephyrocrinus Grimaldii*, *Crinoïde nouveau provenant des campagnes de la 'Princesse Alice.'* By R. KOEHLER and F. A. BATHER. Mém. Soc. Zool. France, xv. pp. 68-79, 4 text-figures. July 1902.

THE specimen herein described was dredged by the Prince of Monaco at a depth of 1786 metres near Hierro in the Canaries, and not, as the authors state, "dans les parages des Açores." It is referred to the Hyocrinidæ, a family represented until recently by a single species, *Hyocrinus Bethellianus*, dredged by the 'Challenger.' A second species, not yet described, was found by the 'Valdivia' near Enderby Land, in the Antarctic. The present specimen is therefore of great interest, all the more so since it is considered to form the type of a new genus differing from *Hyocrinus*, and, indeed, from all known erinoids, in the fact that the food-grooves are carried across from the fourth brachials to the orals on a thin unplated membrane stretching like the web of a duck's foot between each arm and the tegmen. The name *Gephyrocrinus* is suggested by this resemblance to a suspension bridge. Minor points of distinction from *Hyocrinus* are the fusion of the basals, the greater thickness of the cup-plates, the almost complete atrophy of the ambulacra, and the form of the pinnules, which have not the peculiar arrangement characteristic of *Hyocrinus*. These differences have induced the authors to give a fresh diagnosis of the Hyocrinidæ, differing considerably from that in the 'Challenger' Report.

Although the unique specimen of *G. Grimaldii* is small, somewhat imperfect, and naturally cannot be sacrificed for minute dissection, it has been found possible to give a very exact description of all the details of its external anatomy. These have suggested to one of the authors a renewed investigation of the type of *Hyocrinus Bethellianus*, with results that may be published more fully elsewhere.